

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY

## WELCOMES *to* RETURNING TROOPS



### ROLL OF HONOR OF 27TH DIVISION.

At the Court of the Heroic Dead on the steps of the New York Public Library stood this Roll of Honor, containing the letter of Abraham Lincoln to a bereaved mother, and inscribed with the names of battles in which the 27th took part.



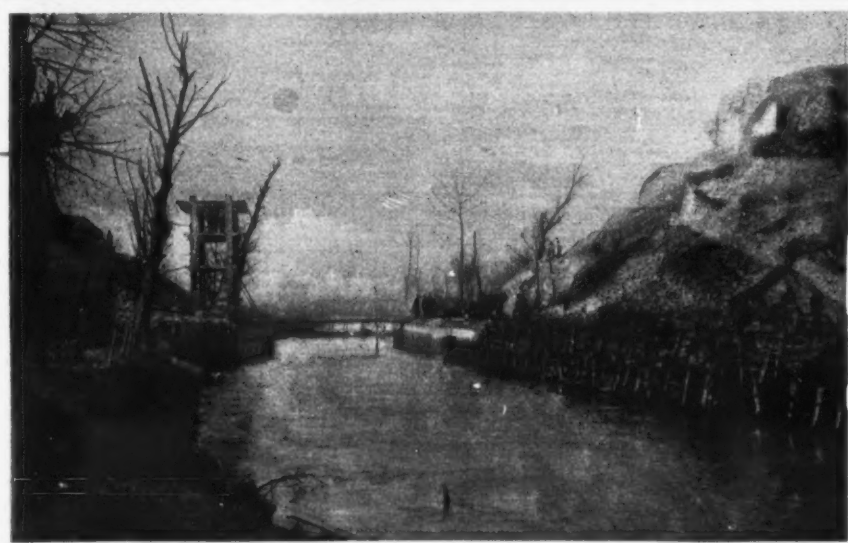
## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



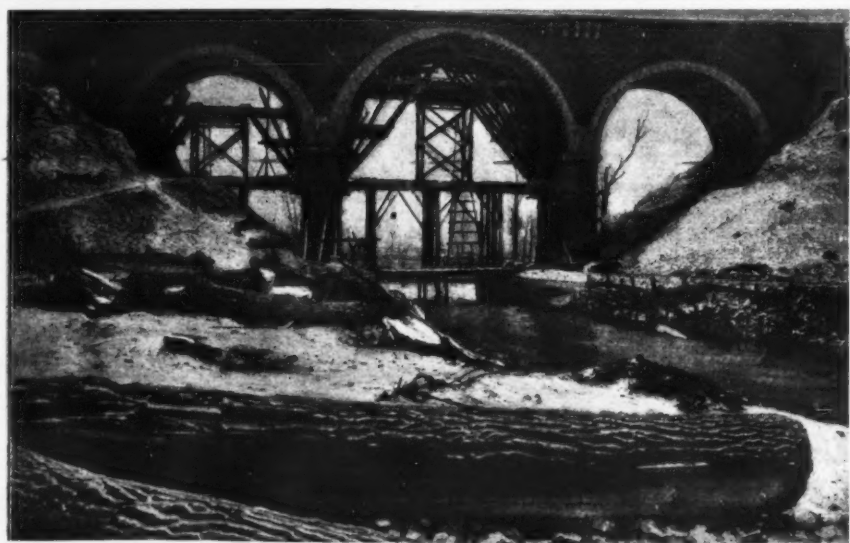
**T**HE ceremony of guard relief is here taking place at the French General Headquarters at Mayence, Germany, to the music of a band attached to a Moroccan regiment. Mayence is the bridgehead held by the French army of occupation under General Mangin in accordance with terms of armistice.



**T**HOUGH hostilities have ceased, death still lies in wait on the battlefields of France and Belgium. In the picture shown an officer has accidentally stepped on a hand grenade that he had not seen among the debris. The preliminary hiss of the grenade enabled the officer to reach cover before the explosion.



Bridging the Scarpe at this point was a viaduct, over which passed the traffic from Lens to Arras. The viaduct was destroyed by the Germans, and only the embankments on either side are shown in this picture, taken Nov. 15, 1918, four days after the armistice was signed.



How rapidly the work of reconstruction has gone on in France is shown by this photograph of the viaduct built to replace the one whose embankments are seen at the left. The work was done in three months, and this picture was taken Feb. 1, 1919.



Above are shown members of a French Embassy who have laid a memorial wreath on the tomb of Gen. Alexeieff, who died Oct. 8, 1918. The woman in mourning is Mme. Markof, daughter of General Korniloff.



Tomb of General Korniloff at Ekaterinodar, Russia, upon which has been deposited a wreath of flowers by Captain Fouquet, French Military Commissioner, as a sign of respect from France. Korniloff, the most energetic opponent of the Bolsheviks, was killed last October in a conflict with the Red Guards, and was succeeded by General Alexeieff, who himself died shortly afterward.

(Photos © L'Illustration.)



# Greatest Military Pageant in American History



ENORMOUS CROWDS CLOSING IN LIKE A TIDAL WAVE ON LINE OF MARCH AT 5TH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET.

For months past New York City has been preparing a fitting welcome for its home-coming soldiers. Handsome arches and other structures were erected along the line of march on Fifth Avenue, miles of stands were built for spectators and elaborate plans were laid for the feasting and entertainment of the gallant men who had

deserved so well of their country. Anticipation was at a high pitch, but the celebration, when it came, on March 25th, surpassed all expectations. The city and adjacent districts turned out literally in millions to greet the 27th, which, being made up chiefly of New York men, was in a peculiar sense the city's own. Fifth Avenue was packed

with the greatest multitudes that had ever assembled in the metropolis or anywhere else on this continent. The crowds were so great that in places they got beyond control of the police and the troops had to march through the narrowing lines in fours. But everybody was happy, the day was perfect, and the parade was a wonder-

ful spectacle. More than 20,000 soldiers were in line. Impressive features were the caisson covered with wreaths in memory of the dead, the service flag with 1,942 gold stars representing those that had fallen in battle, and the solemn ceremony at the "Court of the Heroic Dead."

(U) Central News.

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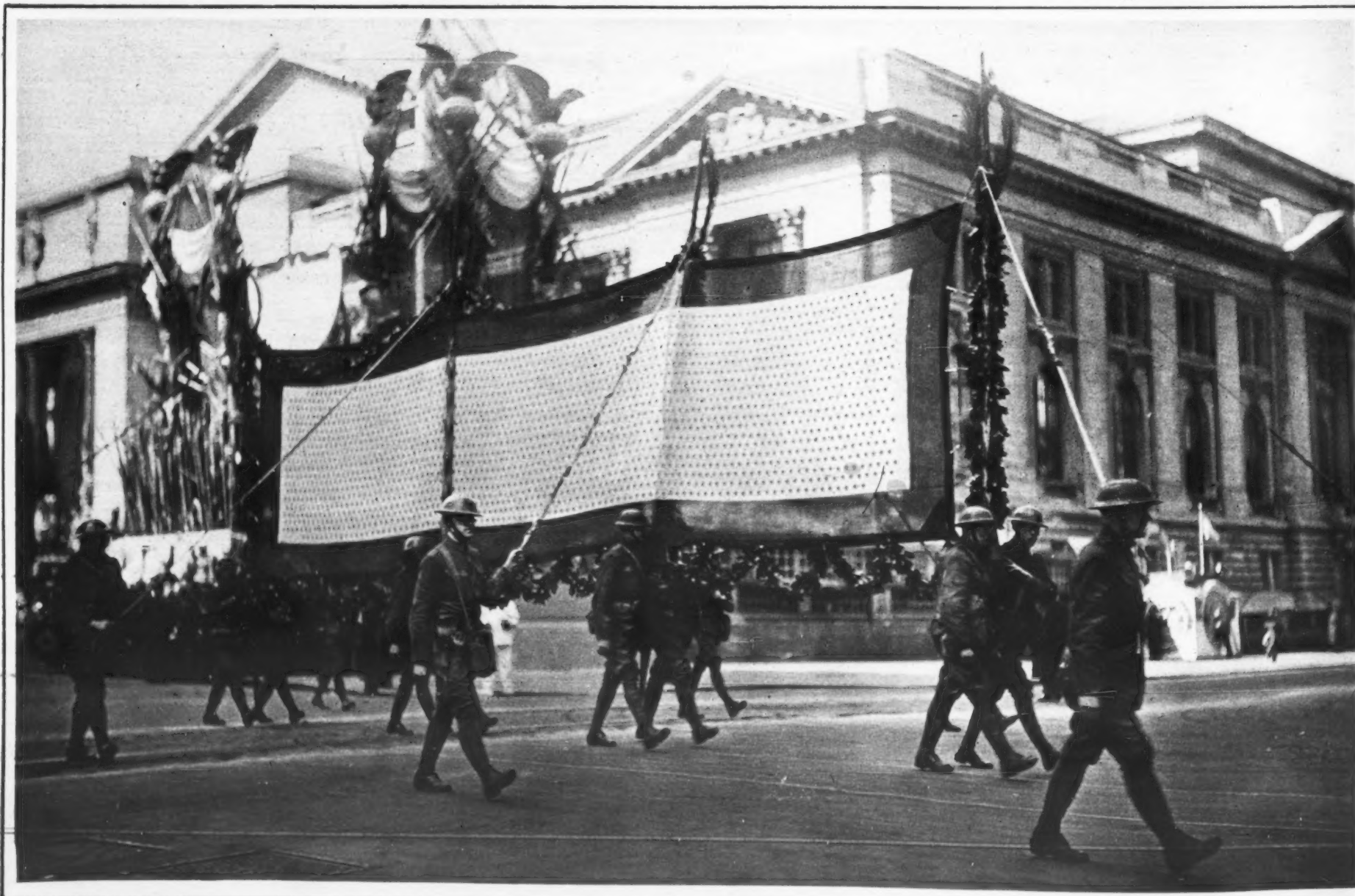
# Outpouring of Vast Multitudes to Pay Tribute



**HERO CUTTING SILKEN CORD TO LET PARADE PASS.**  
Sergeant Henry Waaler of Company A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, winner of American and British medals for heroism, was selected for this honor.  
(© International Film Service.)



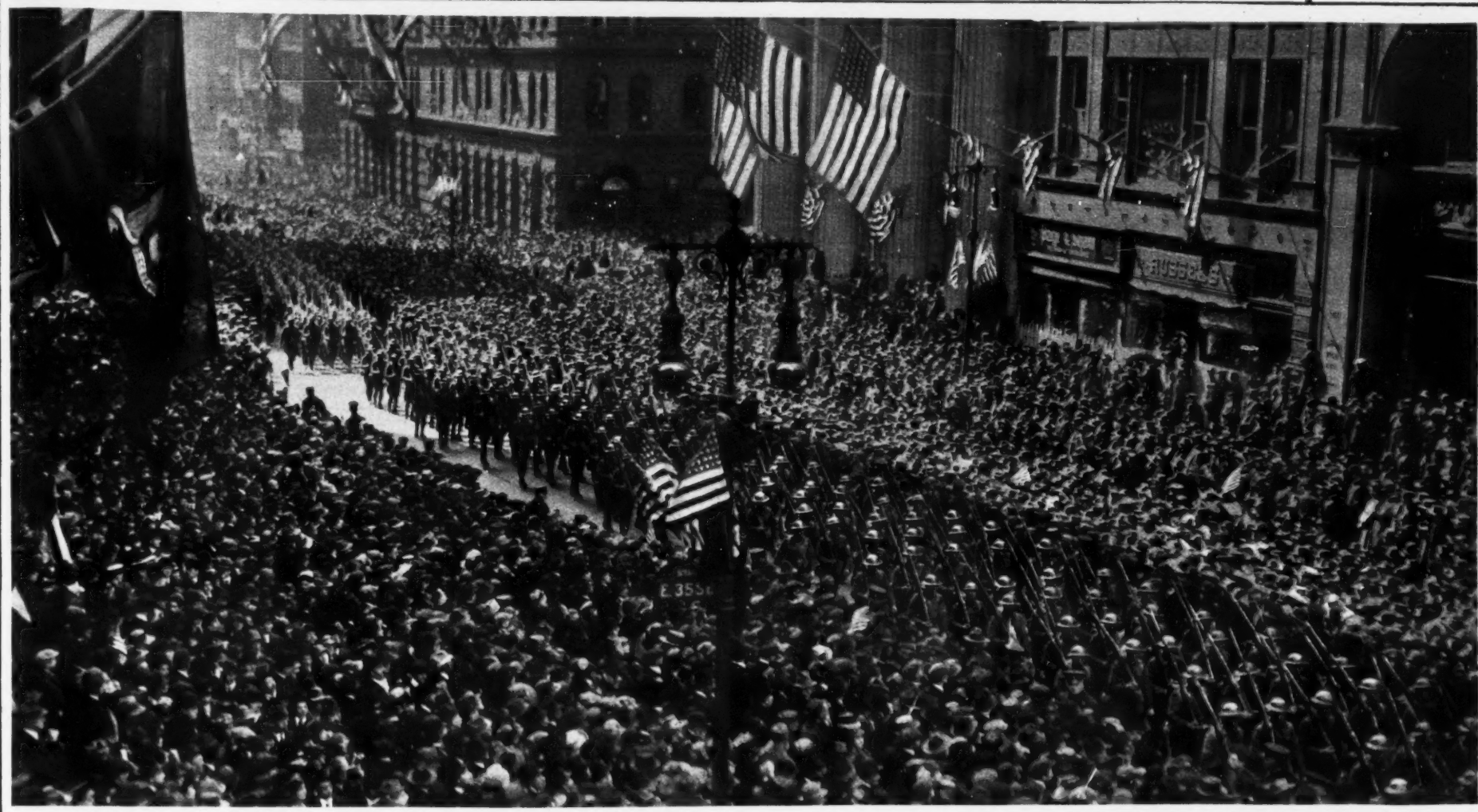
**CAISSON CARRYING WREATHS IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD.**  
This caisson, covered with wreaths and flowers in memory of the fallen heroes of the 27th, proceeded up Fifth Avenue amid reverent silence.  
(© International Film Service.)



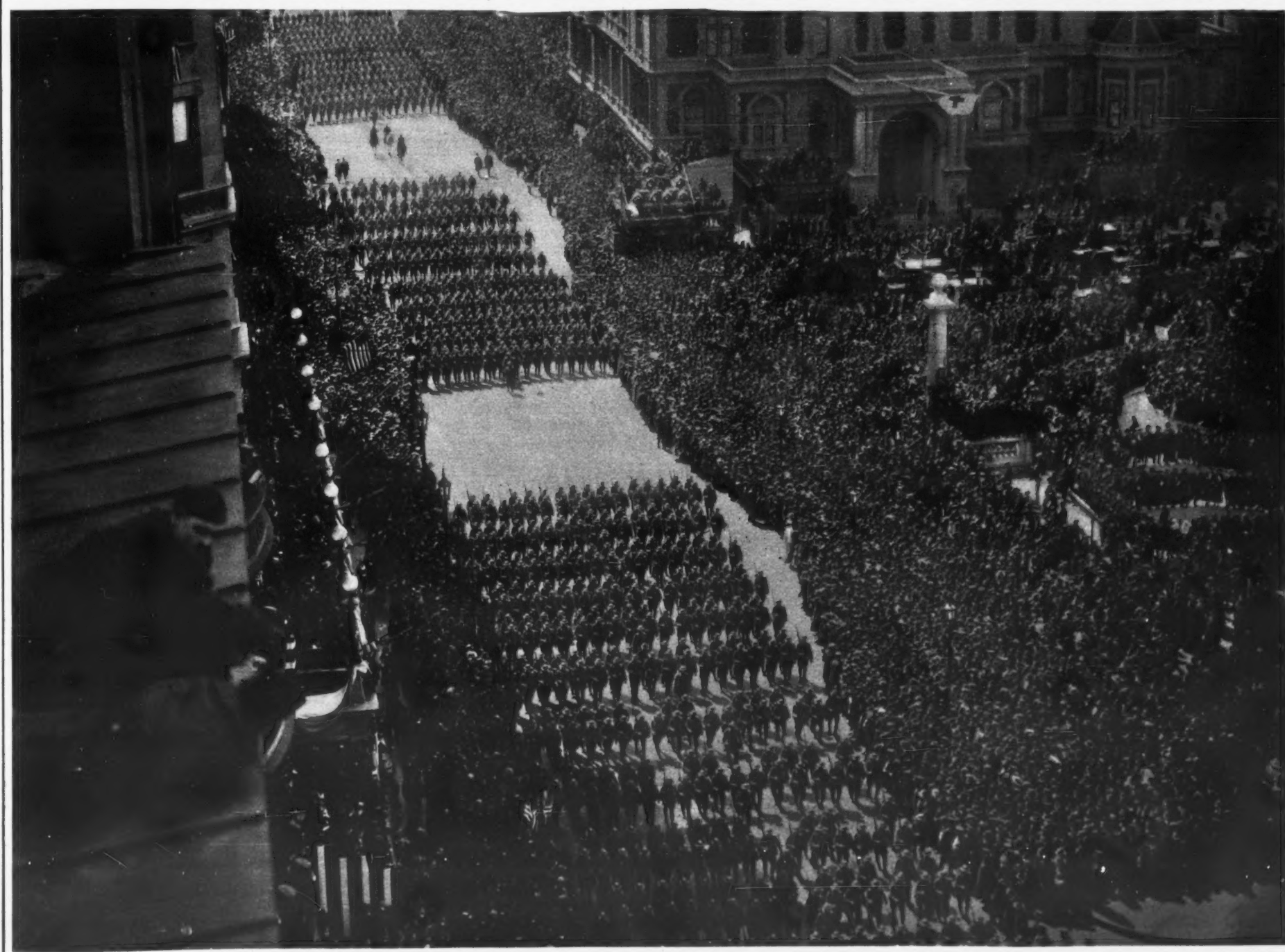
**SERVICE FLAG WITH GOLD STARS, EACH STAR STANDING FOR A HERO OF THE DIVISION WHO DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY.**  
One of the most impressive features of the parade was the service flag, borne by non-commissioned officers. It was studded with 1,942 stars, representing those who have been left behind on the battlefields of France, having given to America the "last full measure of devotion." The crowds were hushed as this flag passed by.  
(© Brown Bros.)



# to Returned Soldiers of Gallant 27th Division



**ENTHUSIASTIC THROGS BREAKING THROUGH THE POLICE LINES ON FIFTH AVENUE AS THE TROOPS MARCHED BY.**  
New York has seen some great parades, but nothing in the city's history can compare with the greeting that the 27th Division, "New York's Own," received when they marched through the city on March 25, 1919. So enormous were the crowds and so irresistible was their enthusiasm that at various points the police were utterly unable to prevent the people from breaking through the lines.



**27TH DIVISION REACHING FIFTY-NINTH STREET, PASSING THROUGH GREATEST THROGS EVER GATHERED IN NEW YORK.**  
The crowds here shown are typical of those that lined the streets at every point on the line of march from Washington Square to 110th Street, a distance of five miles. Every point of vantage was seized by the throng, some of them precarious, as is shown by the soldiers on the roof at the left. Thousands had waited from dawn to secure good positions along the line.

(© International Film Service.)



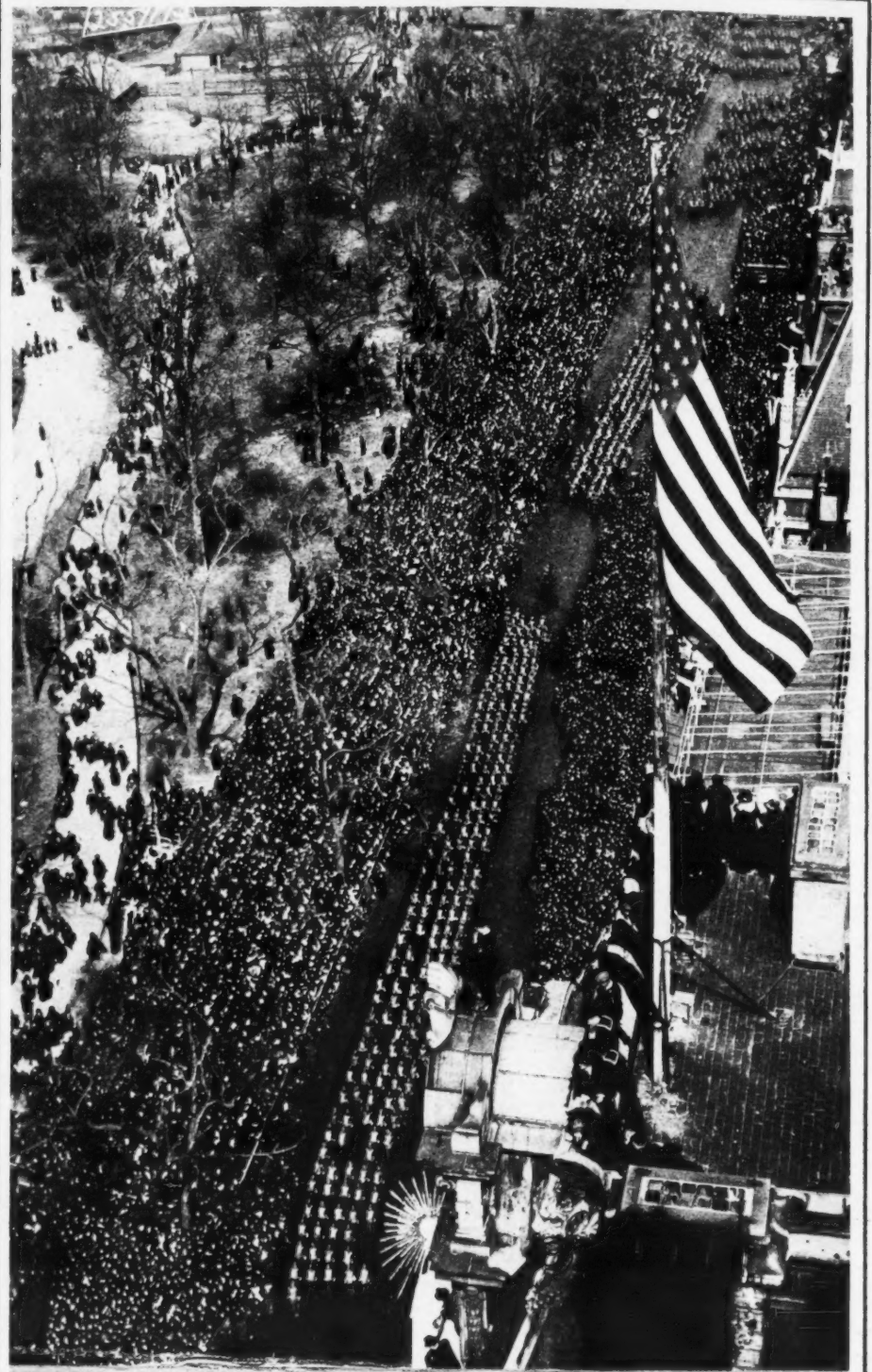
# Gratitude of the Nation Shown in the Marvelous Ovation



**WOUNDED MEN OF THE 27TH LEADING THE GREAT PARADE.**

A long line of automobiles containing wounded men who were so far recovered as to be out of hospital sped up the avenue in advance of the marchers, to be met with the wildest of demonstrations.

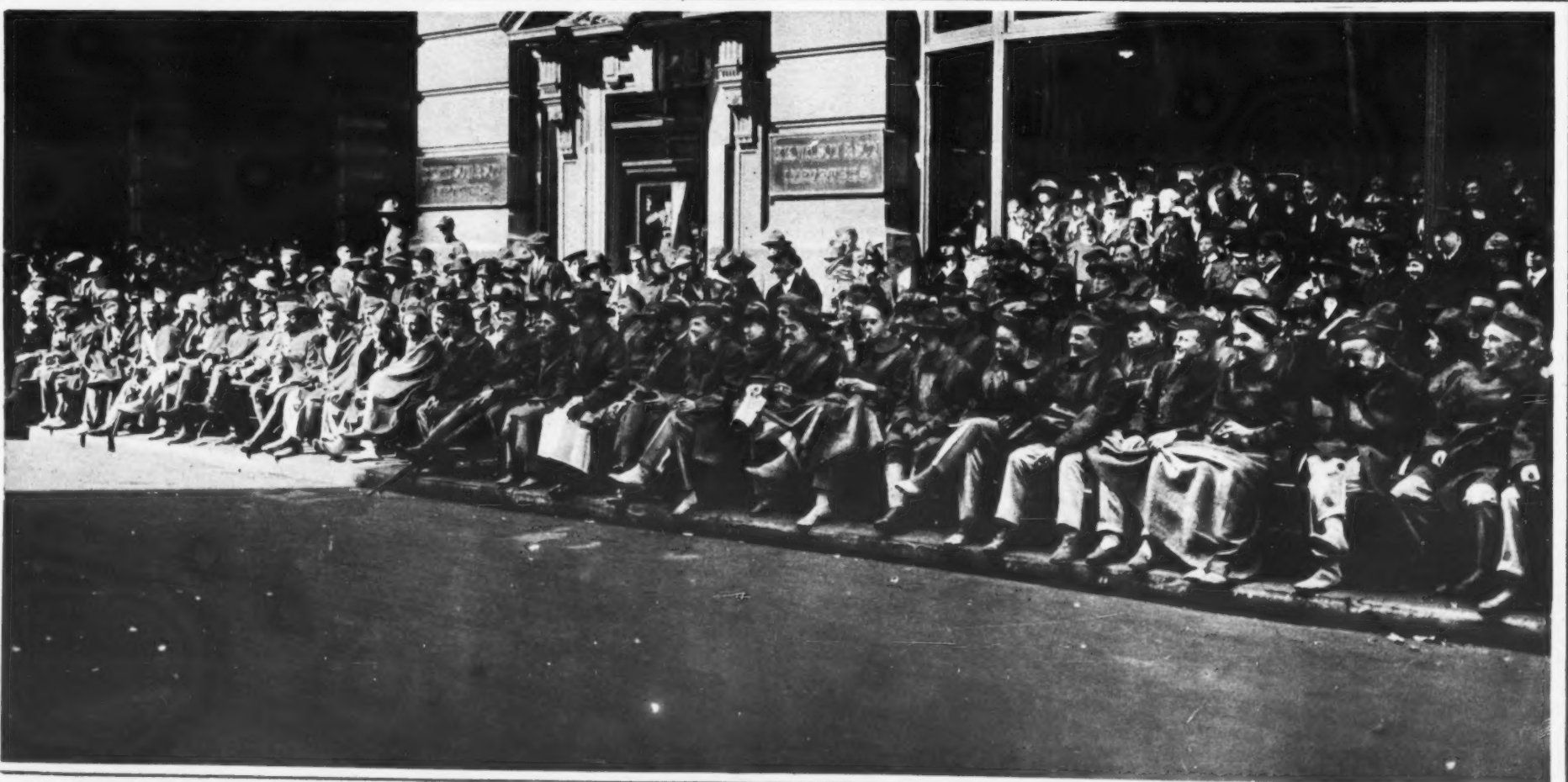
(© Keystone View Co.)



**BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CROWDED GIANT GRAND STAND.**

The grand stand ran along the park side of Fifth Avenue from Sixtieth Street to 110th Street, and throughout its length was packed with those who were fortunate enough to have seats.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



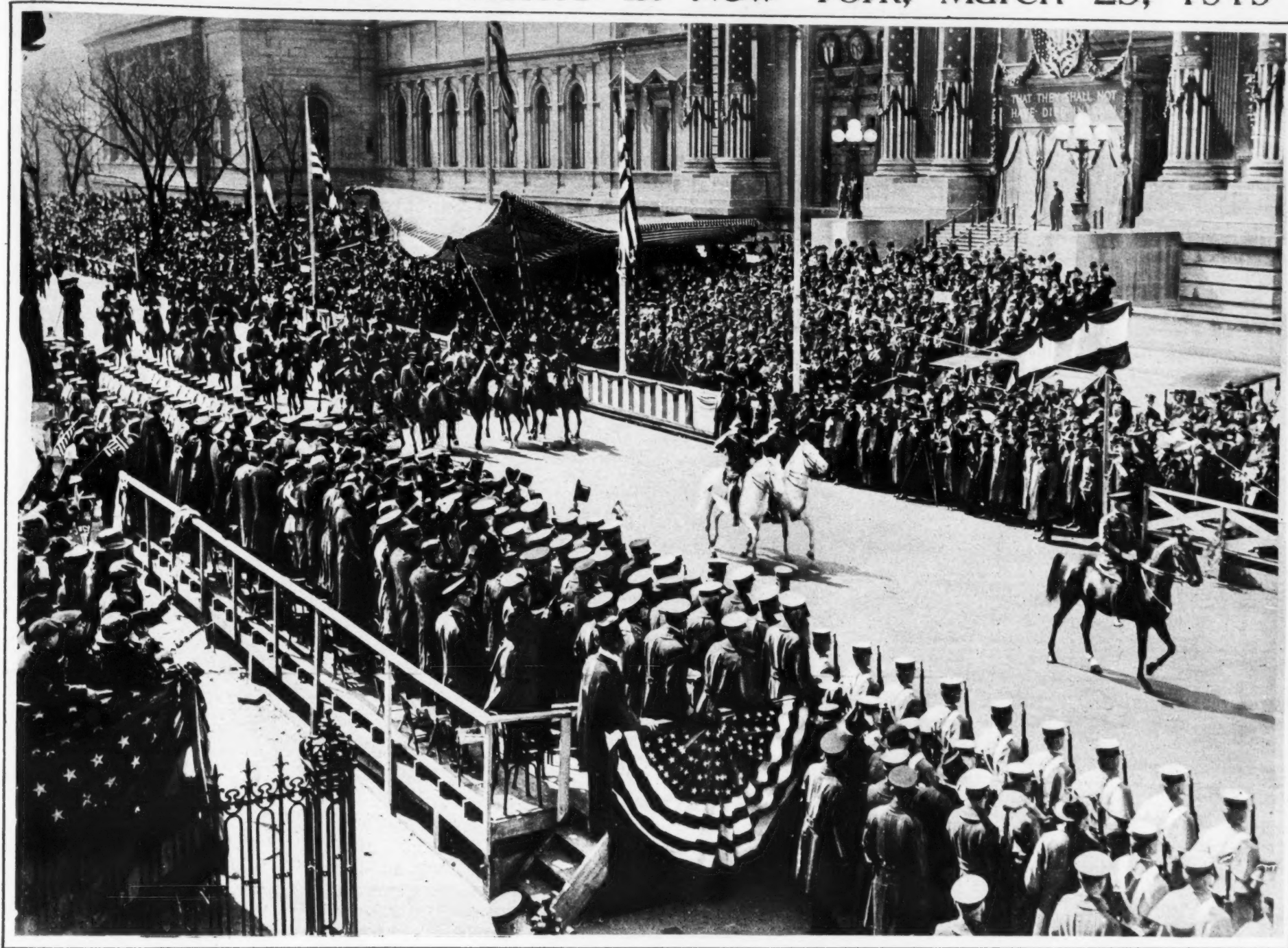
**GOOD SEATS PROVIDED FOR WOUNDED MEN ON THE CURB OF FIFTH AVENUE, FROM WHICH THEY WATCHED COMRADES.**

A large hospital has been established in the former Greenhut Building at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and the men here seen have come or been brought from there to watch the parade of the division to which many of them belonged. They were the honored guests of the occasion, and nothing was left undone to insure their comfort. Candy, coffee, and cigarettes were furnished without stint, and for a time they were able to forget the wounds they had received in their country's service.

(© Times Photo Service.)



# Given to Returned Soldiers in New York, March 25, 1919



**MAJOR GEN. O'RYAN AT HEAD OF PARADE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND AT FIFTH AVENUE AND EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET.**  
The commander of the 27th was greeted with great applause as he rode through the packed streets at the head of his division. He had served with distinction throughout the war, and the ovation was a well-merited tribute to himself as well as the men he commanded. At the point here shown the reviewing stand was erected, and here were gathered the Governor, the Mayor, and other officials of the city, State, and nation. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



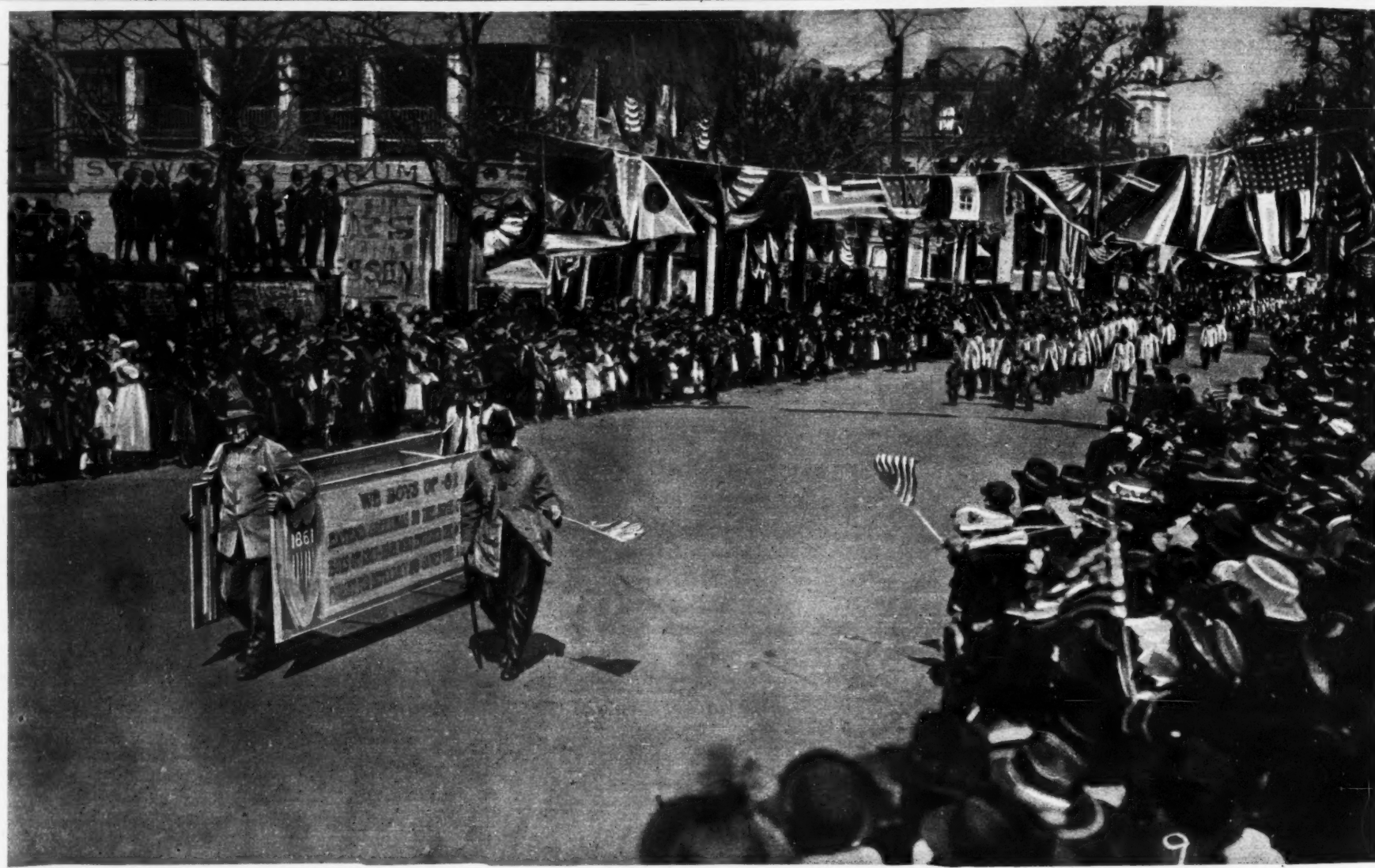
**AUSTRALIANS WARMLY GREETED BY THE THRONGS.**  
An Australian contingent who had fought with the 27th on many fields in France took part in the parade and were met with tumultuous applause from those who appreciated the great part they had taken in the war. (© International Film Service.)



**TRIBUTE TO FALLEN AT COURT OF HEROIC DEAD.**  
Impressive ceremony in front of the New York Public Library, when floral tribute to those who had perished at Kemmel Hill, Bellicourt, and other victorious battles was deposited at the foot of the "Roll of Honor." (© Keystone View Co.)



## Greeting to Returning Troops at Savannah, Georgia



**THE "BOYS OF '61" WELCOMING THEIR STURDY AND VICTORIOUS FIGHTERS OF 1918, RETURNED FROM FRANCE.**

A dramatic feature of the reception given to returning American soldiers at Savannah was the presence of some of the veterans of the civil war carrying a banner of welcome. The quaint and beautiful old Southern city was decked with flags and crowded with spectators as the troops marched through.



**OLD-FASHIONED BARBECUE PREPARED FOR THE SOLDIERS ON A TYPICAL SOUTHERN SCALE OF PROFUSION.**

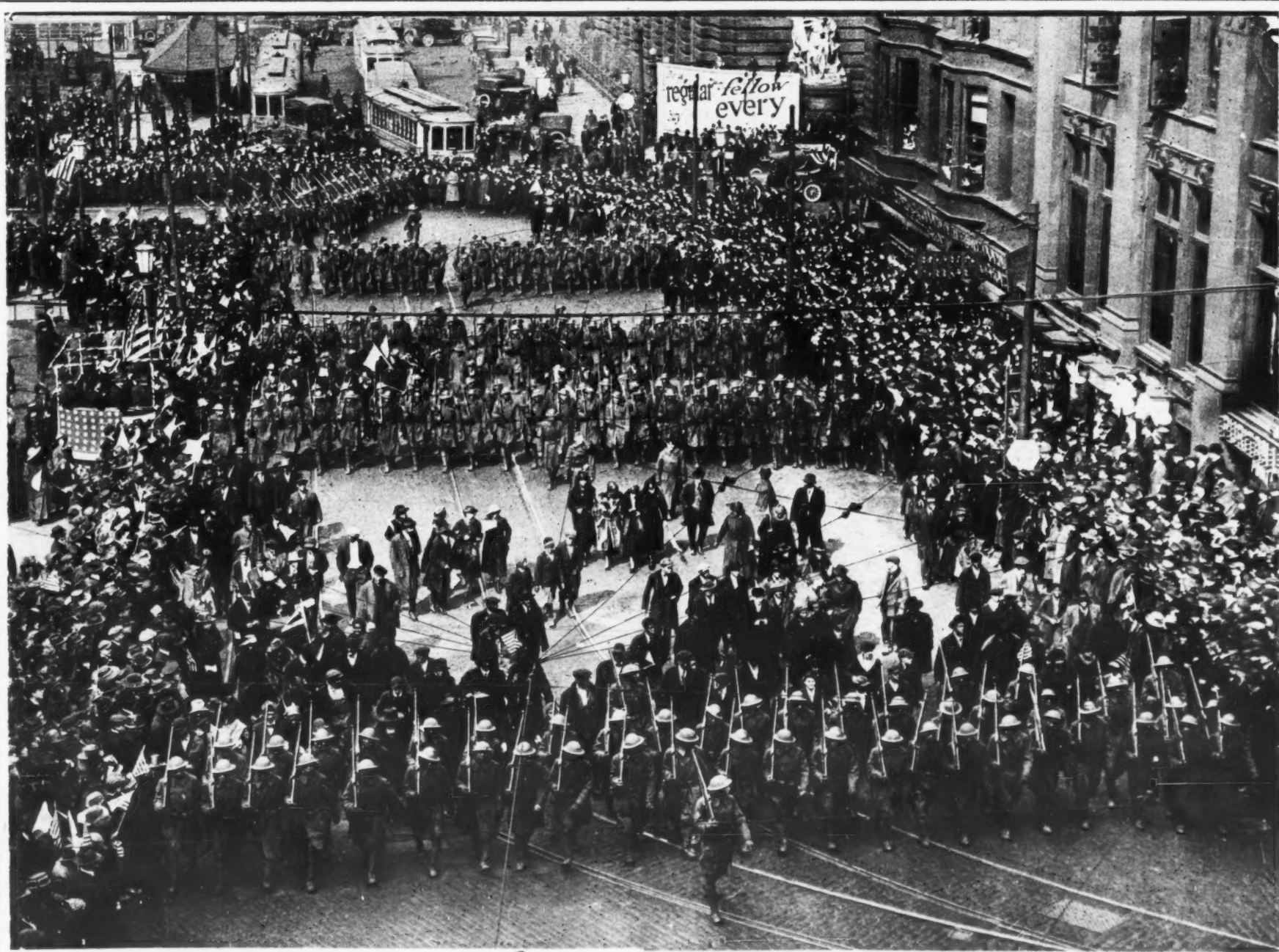
Southern hospitality received a new illustration after the parade was over at Savannah. Cattle were roasted whole in a style familiar to the older generation, and a profusion of other good things served by Savannah's maids and matrons showed the soldiers how glad the "home folks" were to have them back.



# Ohio's White and Colored Troops Returning Home



**JUBILANT OHIO MEN OF THE 147TH INFANTRY CROWDING THE DECKS AS THEIR STEAMER DRAWS INTO HER PIER.**  
The transport Von Steuben docked at Hoboken March 23, 1919, bringing with it a part of the 37th Division that had done valiant service in France. The boat was welcomed by a reception committee reinforced by a host of Ohio people who had made the long journey in order to welcome sons, brothers, and friends who had risked their lives in battle for their country on the battlefields of France and Belgium. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



**CLEVELAND STREETS WERE CROWDED ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH OF THE 9TH BATTALION OF THE 372D REGIMENT.**  
The colored troops have honored their race by their conduct in the war, and recognition of this has been instant and generous on the part of all the people of the United States. The great reception of this colored battalion in Cleveland is typical of that given them everywhere. This parade took place on Washington's Birthday, and the people of the city turned out en masse to show their appreciation of the troops. (© Western Newspaper Union.)

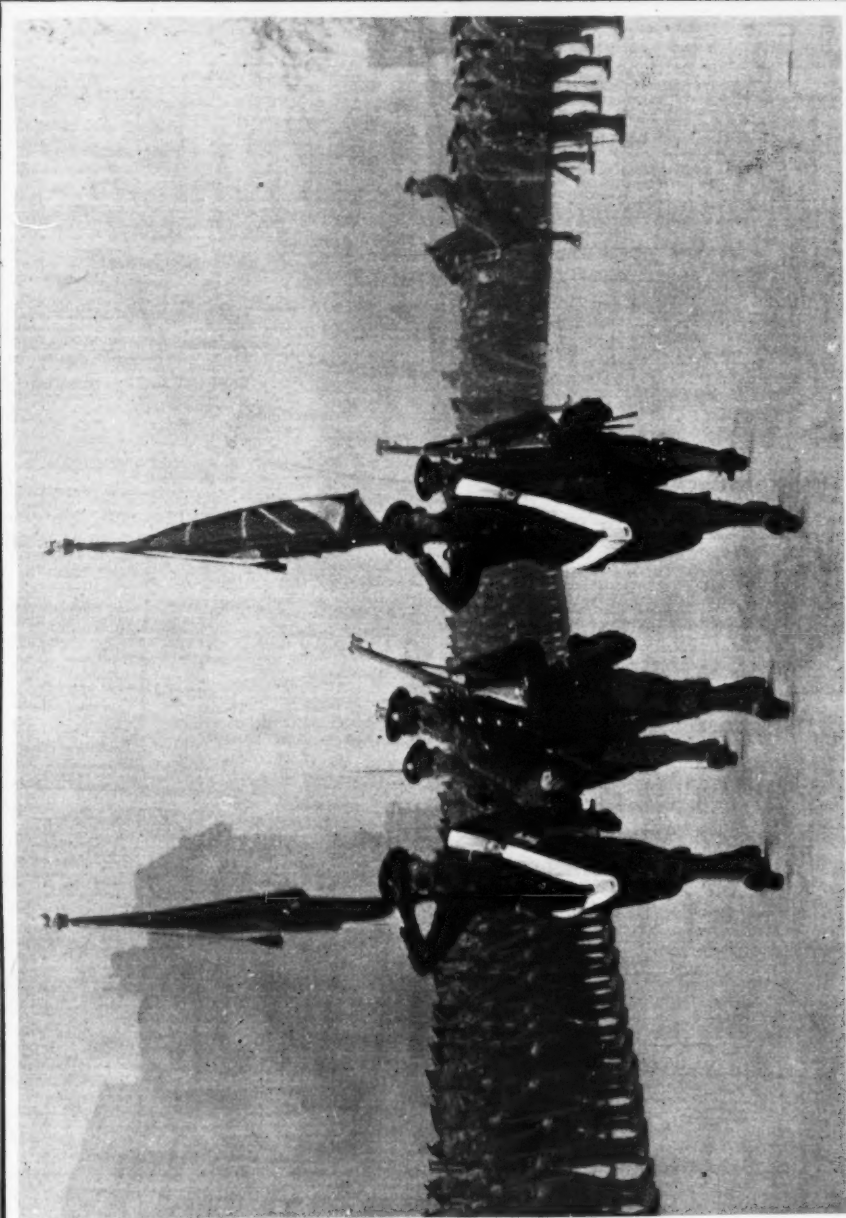




**FIRST BATTALION OF SCOTS GUARDS ARRIVING IN LONDON FROM FRANCE.**

The battalion is pictured marching past Buckingham Palace on the way to Wellington Barracks. Its passage through the main thoroughfares of London had been greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm and the demonstration continued throughout the entire line of march.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



**THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY OF PARADING THE COLORS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.**

The regiment is presenting arms as the men carrying the colors of the Guards pass in review before their officers. Where all the British did such gallant work it would be invidious to assign especial praise to any, but the work of this regiment was unexcelled in the war.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



**SCOTS GUARDS WITH COLORS ARRIVING AT ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON.**

This famous regiment served through the war from the first battles in Belgium, through the bloody actions at Ypres, on the Marne, Aisne, and Somme, and in the last great drive that won the war. The streets of London were packed with crowds who gave them a stirring welcome.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



# Great Britain and Canada Welcoming Their Heroes



**ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT MARCHING ALONG THE MAIN STREET OF HALIFAX, N. S.**

The troops have just been disembarked from the steamer Adriatic after their long sea voyage, and their fullest expectations were more than realized by the warmth of the welcome accorded them. The streets were packed to the curb with citizens and the city made holiday in honor of the troops who on so many fields had upheld the honor of the Dominion.



**42D HIGHLAND BATTALION RECEIVES ROYAL GREETING ON ITS RETURN TO MONTREAL.**

Never did Montreal turn out in such enormous crowds as those who welcomed the 42d Highland Battalion, one of the first two Canadian units to return home intact. So dense was the throng that it encroached on the line of march. It was a distinctly Montreal unit and had been the first Canadian battalion to re-enter Mons, Belgium, at the conclusion of the war.

(Photos © Western Newspaper Union.)



## 27th Passing Under the Victory Arch, New York, Amid G



THE ARCH OF VICTORY AND ADJACENT PYLONS AT MADISON SQUARE, ADORNED WITH SCULPTU

The grateful City of New York erected this Victory Arch, together with other imposing structures along the line of m  
 them figures of the various weapons used in the war. Captive balloons are attached by cords to the pylons, and at n

(© Brown Bros.



# mid Greatest Throngs Ever Gathered On This Continent



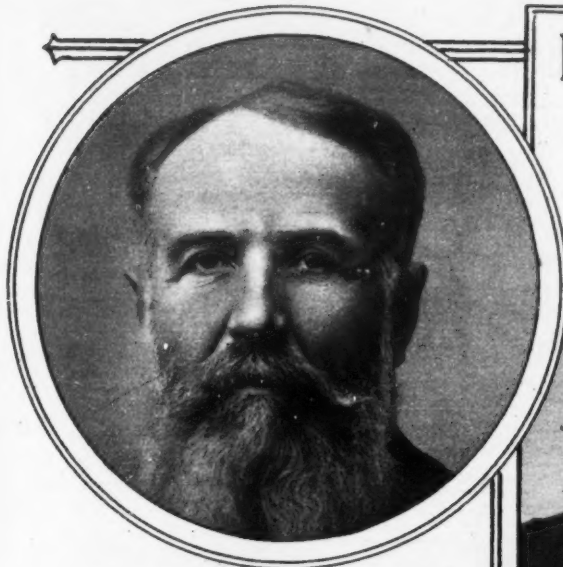
WITH SCULPTURED WEAPONS AND NAMES OF BATTLES IN WHICH MARCHING TROOPS PARTICIPATED.

Along the line of march, in honor of the returning troops who had upheld their country's colors on the battlefield. The pylons have on the pylons, and at night these were illuminated by searchlights playing upon them, making the scene one of surpassing beauty.

(© Brown Bros.)

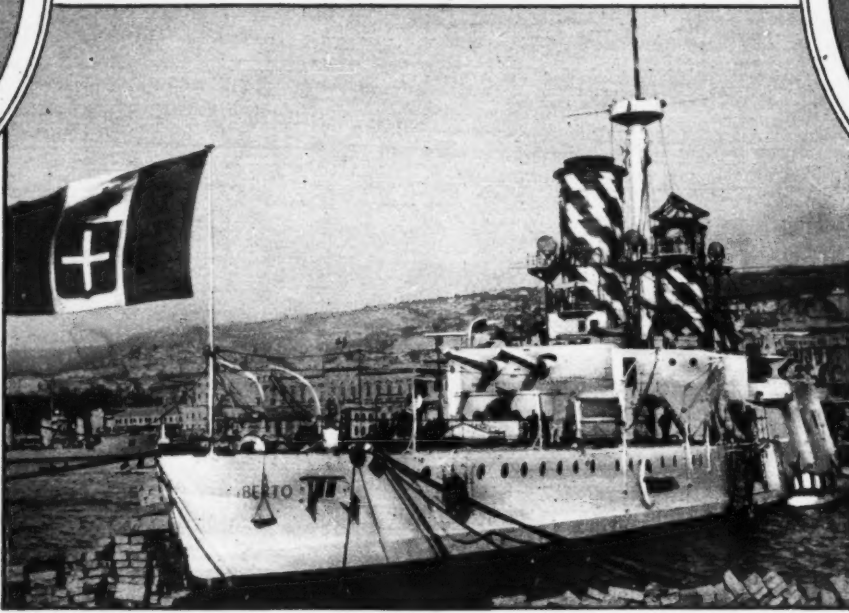


## Italian-Jugoslavic Question Perplexing the Peace Congress



**NICHOLAS PASHITCH,**  
Premier of Serbia and leader in  
the creation of the Yugoslav  
State.

IN the rearrangement of frontiers consequent upon the ending of the war, Italy desires possession of the Trentino as far as the Brenner Pass, including the whole of Southern Tyrol, Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian Islands, Avlona and its hinterland, the islands in the Aegean which were taken from Turkey in the Tripolitan war, the Province of Adalia, and a protectorate over Albania. There is a sharp conflict between the Italian desires regarding the east coast of the Adriatic and the Yugoslav claims in that region. Italy stands on the London Treaty



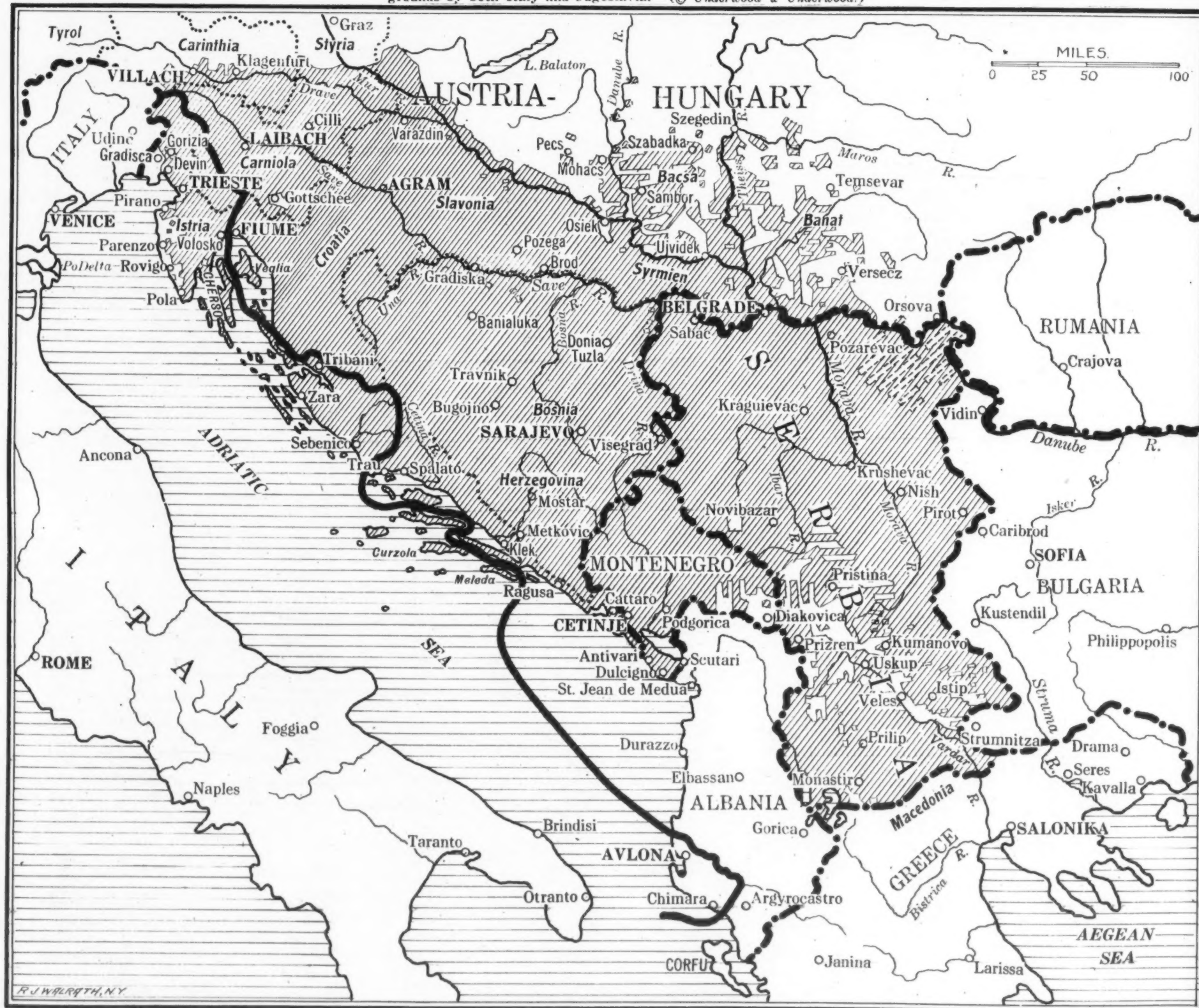
**ITALIAN WARSHIP EMANUELE FILIBERTO AT FIUME.**

Fiume, once the most important seaport of Hungary, is now in possession of the allied forces of occupation. It is claimed on different grounds by both Italy and Yugoslavia. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



**PREMIER ORLANDO OF ITALY,**  
leader of Italian delegation and  
strong opponent of Yugoslav  
claims.

of 1915, holding that the territory promised by England, France, and Russia therein is necessary to the future protection of Italy, and therefore the peace of Europe, and that the territory was far less than she had asked for. Yugoslavia, "the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes," desires the Croatian seaboard and Fiume, conflicting herein with the Italian demands. She claims also the Dalmatian and Albanian Islands. Feeling is bitter, and several clashes have already taken place. It was reported that Italy would even withdraw from the Peace Congress unless Fiume were awarded her.



**MAP OF JUGOSLAVIA AND ADRIATIC LITTORAL, THE DISPOSITION OF WHICH IS CLAIMING ATTENTION OF PEACE CONGRESS.**  
The shaded portion of the map shows where the Yugoslav population predominates, and the greater part of it is included in the borders of the proposed new Yugoslav State. The black line running along the east shore of the Adriatic indicates roughly the territory occupied by the Allies and also the sections which are claimed by Italy as necessary for her protection and by Yugoslavia as her outlets to the sea.





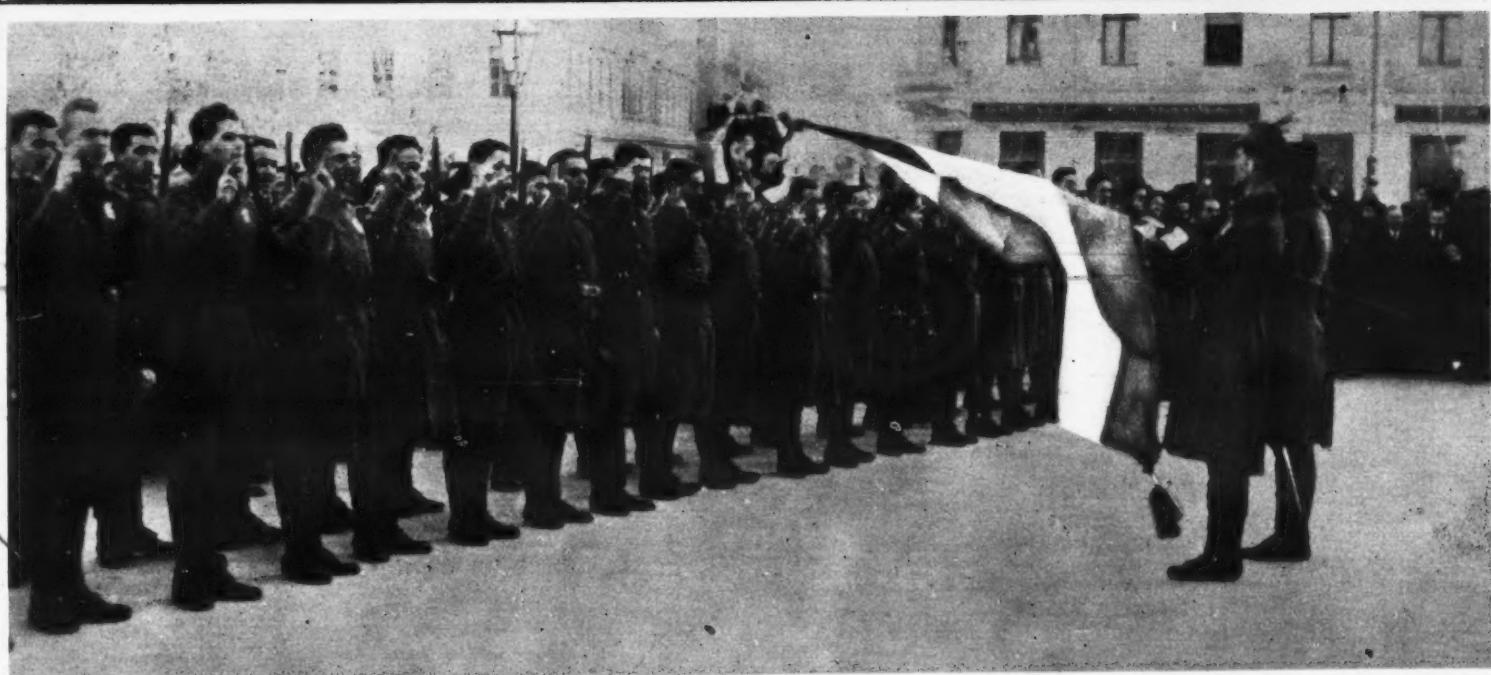
#### CITY OF FIUME.

The City of Fiume on the east shore of the Adriatic rivals Trieste as a seaport. Italy and Jugoslavia are making a determined effort to secure its possession.

#### TAKING OATH.

Students of Agram taking the oath of allegiance to the Jugoslav Government. The military ardor of the Jugoslavs has already led to several clashes with the Italian forces.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



#### DEMONSTRATION OF ITALIAN RESIDENTS OF FIUME IN FAVOR OF ITS BEING ASSIGNED TO ITALY BY PEACE CONGRESS.

The signing of the armistice, while it clinched the victory of Italy over Austria-Hungary, has given birth to a host of new and troublesome problems. Chief among these are those relating to the possession of the seaport of Fiume, formerly the chief outlet of Hungary. The population comprises both Italians and Jugoslavs, and feeling has run so high that the Peace Congress has had to intervene.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# Destroying German Munitions Left Behind in France

**T**HE crumbling of the German lines in the last victorious drives of the Allies was so rapid that vast quantities of war material were abandoned. Later on this amount was increased by the quantity left behind in accordance with the terms of armistice. The material was of little use to the Allies, as the powder in the shells rapidly deteriorates with age, and the shells were made to fit the German guns and could not in most cases be adapted to the artillery of the Allies. It was determined, therefore, that it should be destroyed, and detachments of allied troops have been actively engaged in this work for several months. There is just enough danger in the work to make it interesting, but great care has been exercised and few casualties have resulted. Much more dangerous are the individual unexploded shells lying all over the battlefields of France and Belgium, which German prisoners are now employed in gathering.



**VIEW OF DUGOUTS MINED BY ENEMY.**

The shacks and dugouts seen above contained over 2,500 shells. One shack is being exploded.



**DEMOLITION OF ENEMY MATERIAL BY AMERICANS AT STENAY, FRANCE.**

Members of the Ordnance Department of the First American Army are here shown placing a detonator on top of a pile of abandoned German shells and inserting a fuse preparatory to blowing them up.



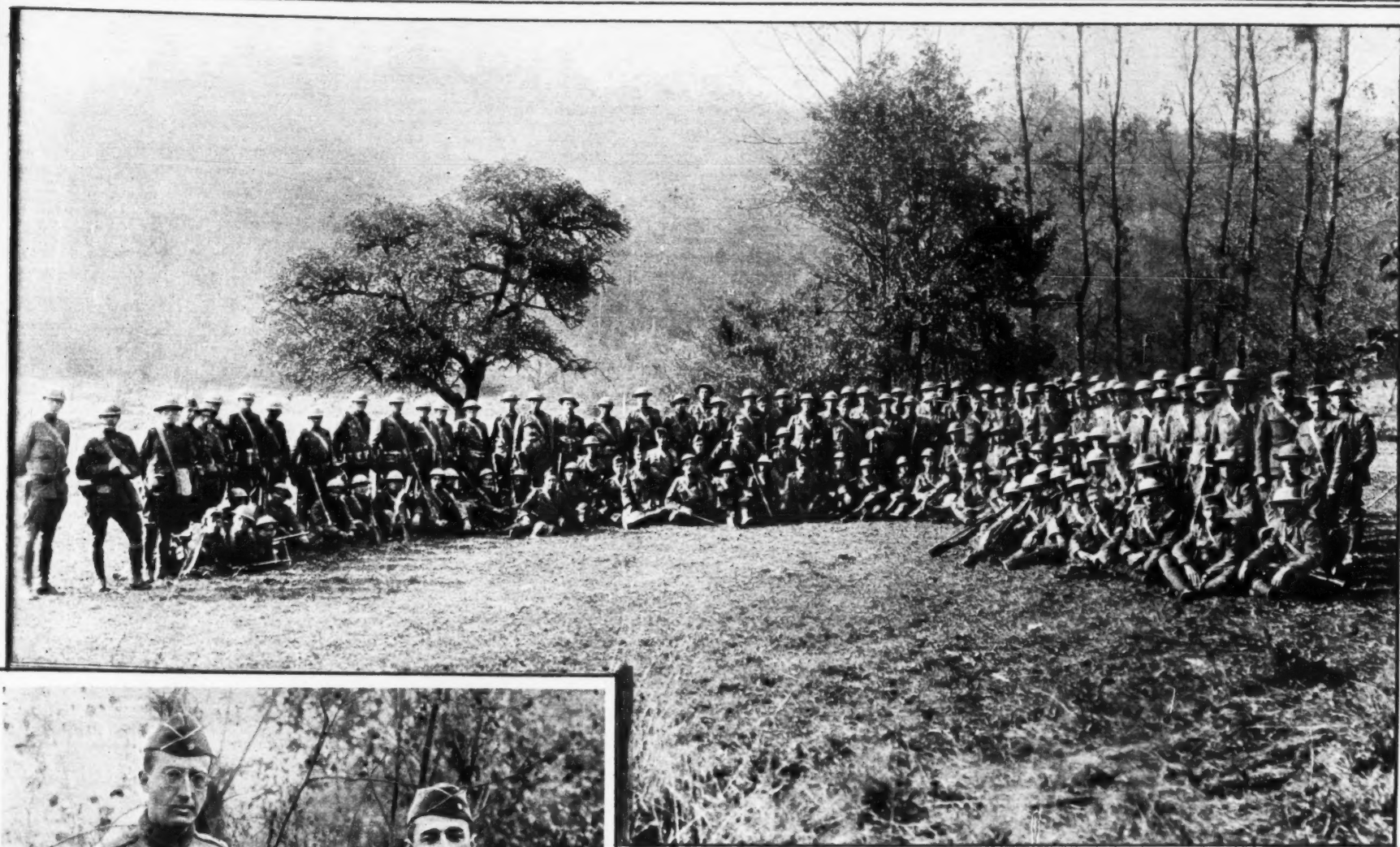
**HUGE FIFTEEN-INCH GERMAN SHELLS, WEIGHING OVER HALF A TON EACH, DESTINED TO DESTRUCTION.**

Here are twenty-nine of these monster shells left behind by the Germans in their hurried retreat from France. Each shell is four and a half feet high and weighs more than 1,400 pounds. All are doomed to destruction by the American members of the Ordnance Department here gathered.

(Photos © U. S. Official.)



# Stirring Episode of "Lost Battalion" in the Argonne



GROUP OF SURVIVING MEMBERS OF "LOST BATTALION."

From Friday morning to the following Monday night these men were cut off from their comrades and surrounded by enemies in the Argonne.



MAJOR CHARLES WHITTLESEY (AT LEFT)

With Major Kenny, whose command helped to rescue the "lost battalion."

A CLASSIC episode of the war was the adventure of 463 men of the 77th American Division who on Sept. 27, 1918, participated in an attack on the Germans in the dense forest of the Argonne. They advanced in single file against stern opposition, and gained their objectives, only to find on the following morning that the Germans were not only in front but on both sides and behind them. The enemy had found an opening on the left, and, using a trench, filtered in fully a thousand men in the rear of the American position. Then with machine guns

on every side the Germans set about corraling their supposed prey. But the Americans, though surprised, were not appalled, and fought steadily and desperately against the overwhelming odds. They were soon wholly without food and weak from exhaustion, but, when summoned to surrender, Major Whittlesey defiantly refused amid the rousing cheers of his men. On the fourth day American reinforcements broke through the encircling enemy ranks and rescued the gallant band, whose numbers had been reduced one-fourth in the struggle.



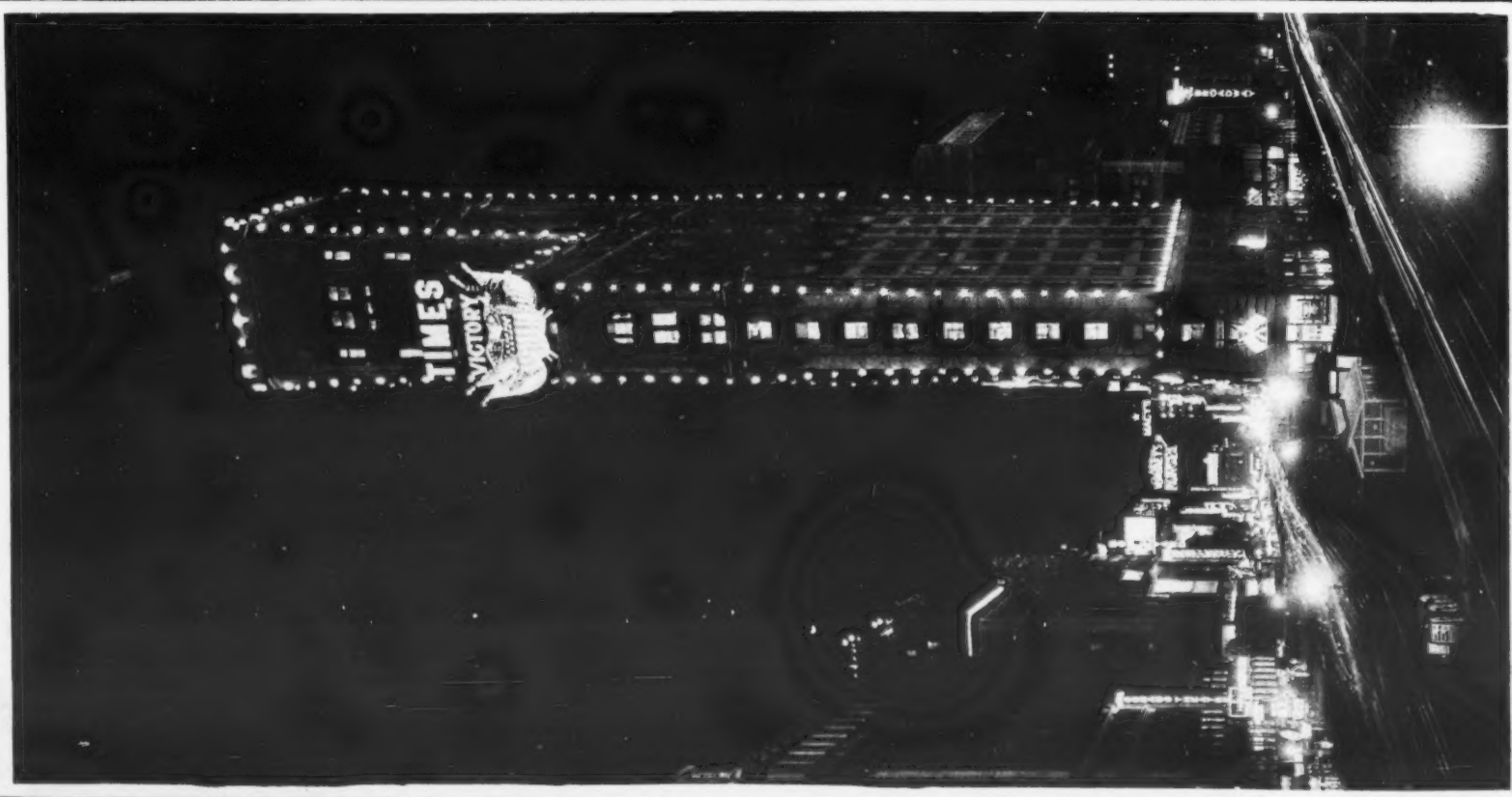
PART OF THE "LOST BATTALION," PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THEIR LEADER IN THE ARGONNE.

The 463 men who composed the famous "lost battalion" belonged to the 308th Infantry Regiment of the 77th Division, made up of men from the metropolitan portion of New York trained at Camp Upton, Long Island. Their commander was Major Charles Whittlesey, whose vigorous refusal when summoned to surrender has endeared him to Americans.

(© U. S. Official.)

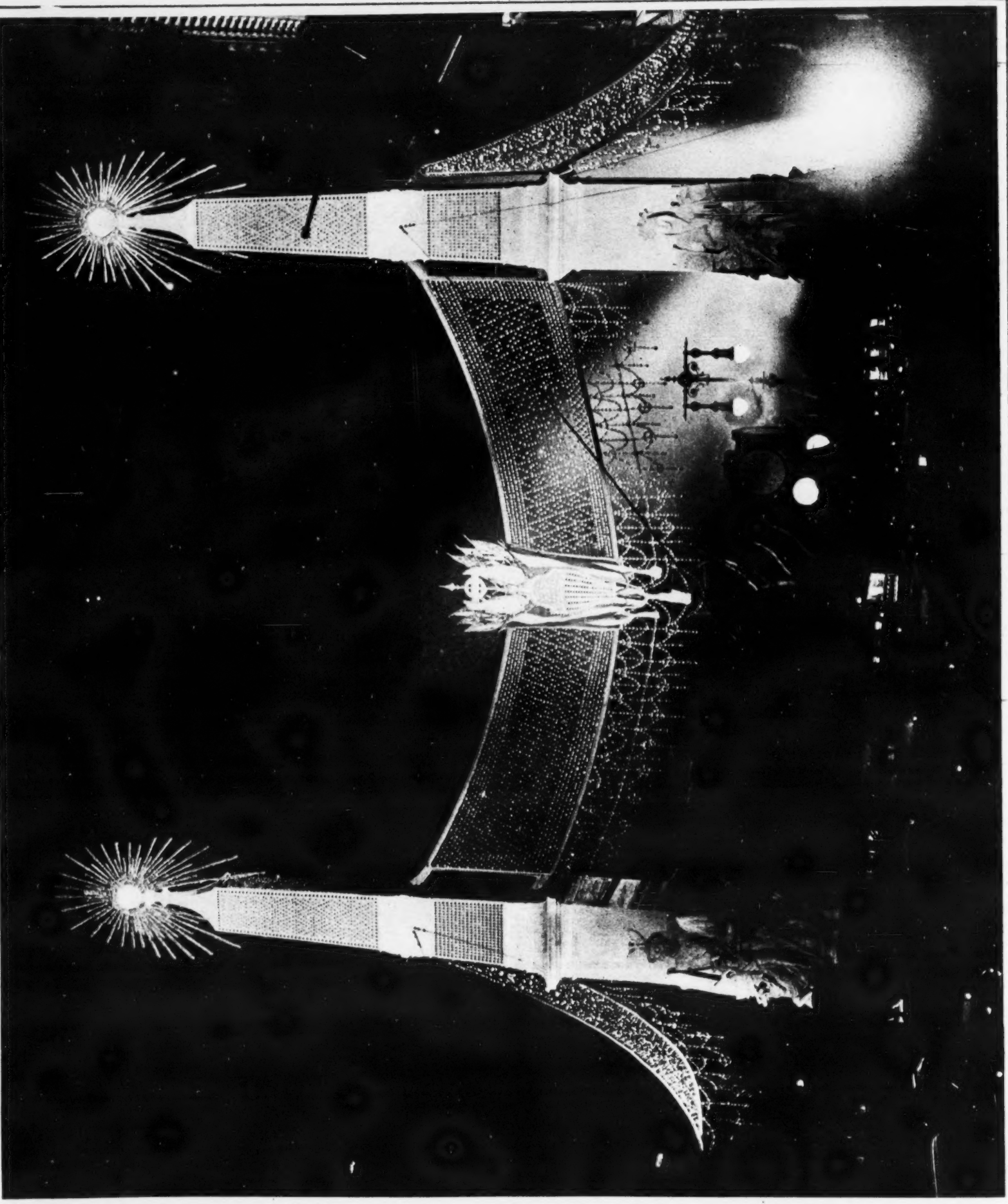


# New York Brilliantly Illuminated on the Night of the Great Parade, March 25, 1919



**FLASHING LIGHTS OF NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.**

Lines of electric lights in red, white and blue colors ran along all sides and along the top of the Times Building at Forty-second Street and Broadway. Illuminated shield and flags also are shown in this view from the north. (© Brown Bros.)

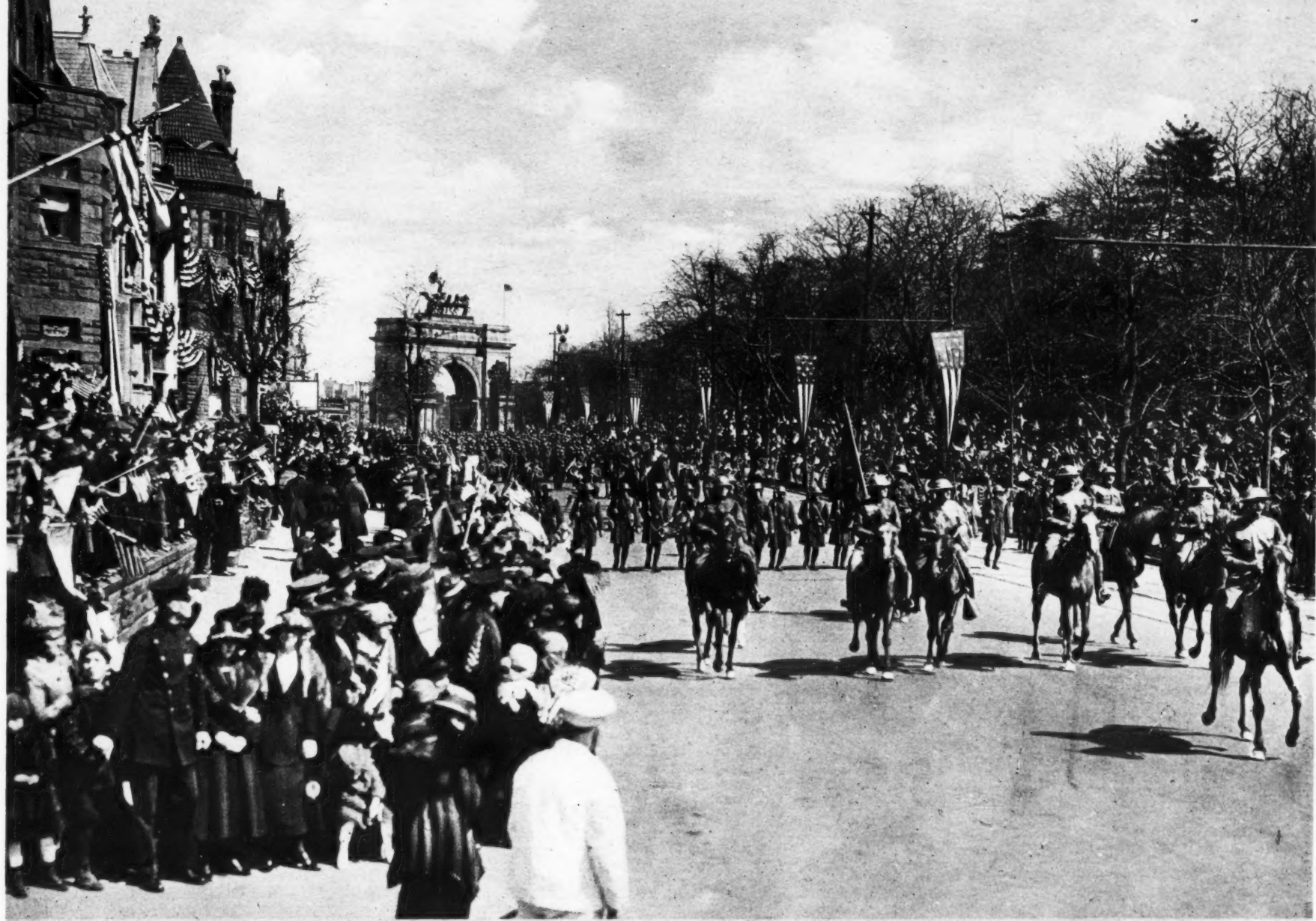


**ARCH OF JEWELS AT SIXTIETH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE IN A BLAZE OF GLORY IN HONOR OF THE 27TH.**

Thousands of incandescent lights made the Arch of Jewels a scene of bewildering beauty. It was the chief feature of one of the most wonderful spectacles ever seen at night in New York. Among other inscriptions on a pillar of the arch was one that especially typified the spirit of the occasion: "God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost." Crowds of spectators thronged the vicinity until late into the night. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



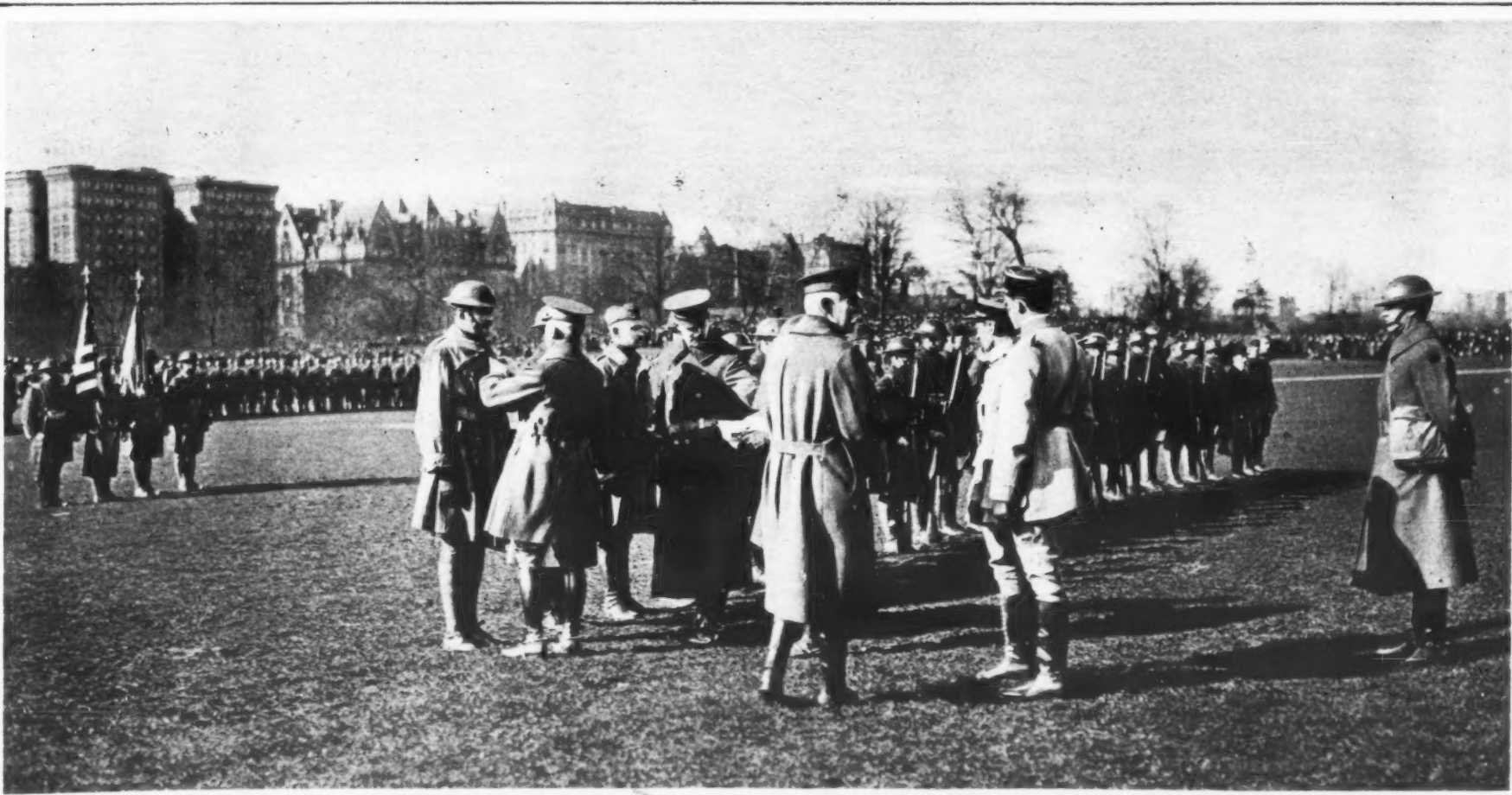
## Plaudits and Decorations Given to Men Who Helped to Break the Hindenburg Line



REGIMENTS AND UNITS BELONGING TO THE 27TH AND HAILING FROM BROOKLYN MARCHING IN PARADE.

Brooklyn held its celebration over the return of the 27th Division a day earlier than Manhattan. Over half a million people turned out to greet their own men who had participated in the great victories in France and business in the borough was practically suspended. General C. S. De Bevoise and staff are here seen leading the parade in the broad avenue that borders Prospect Park. Memorial Arch is in the background.

(Photos © Times Photo Service.)



DECORATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CONFERRED ON MEN OF THE 27TH BY AMERICA AND FRANCE.

Over 50,000 people were present in Central Park, N. Y., on Sunday, March 23, when thirty-one men of the returned 27th Division were given decorations for valor. Not all were present, for some of the winners were in the hospital, and the brother of one who had died accepted the decoration in his place. Twenty-eight men received the Distinguished Service Cross from the United States Government, and three were invested with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. Major Gen. O'Ryan, Major Gen. Barry, and Major Ceffaud of France conferred the decorations.



# Dying Agonies of Ships Sunk by German Submarines



## SHIP STRUCK BY TORPEDO.

Photograph taken by German submarine commander at the moment the torpedo struck his victim.

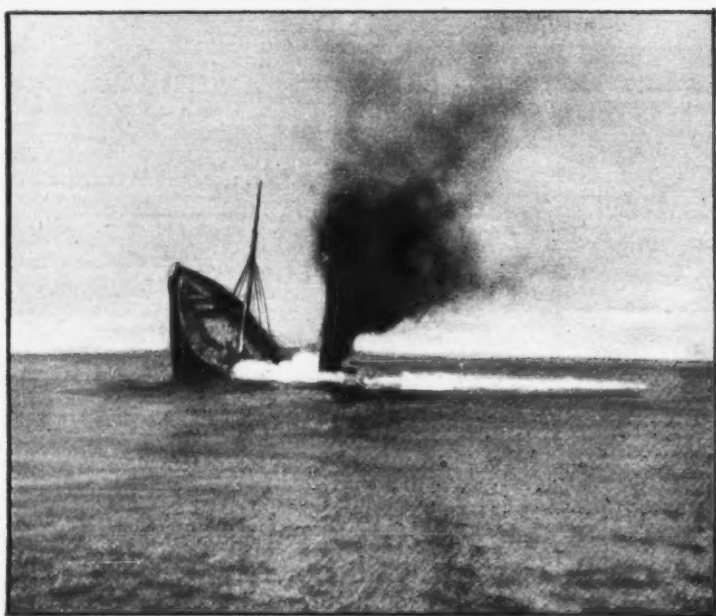


**A MERCHANT SAILING SHIP CAREENING,** preparatory to taking the final plunge. It has been mortally wounded by a torpedo from a submarine, and, being unarmed, had no chance against its formidable enemy.



## A SHOT THAT FELL SHORT.

This shell from a German submarine fell short of its intended prey, but a second one found its mark.



## LAST SMOKE FROM FOUNDERING SHIP.

The boilers had been kept at full blast as the doomed ship made frantic efforts to escape, and smoke was still coming in a dense cloud from the funnel as the ship went down.

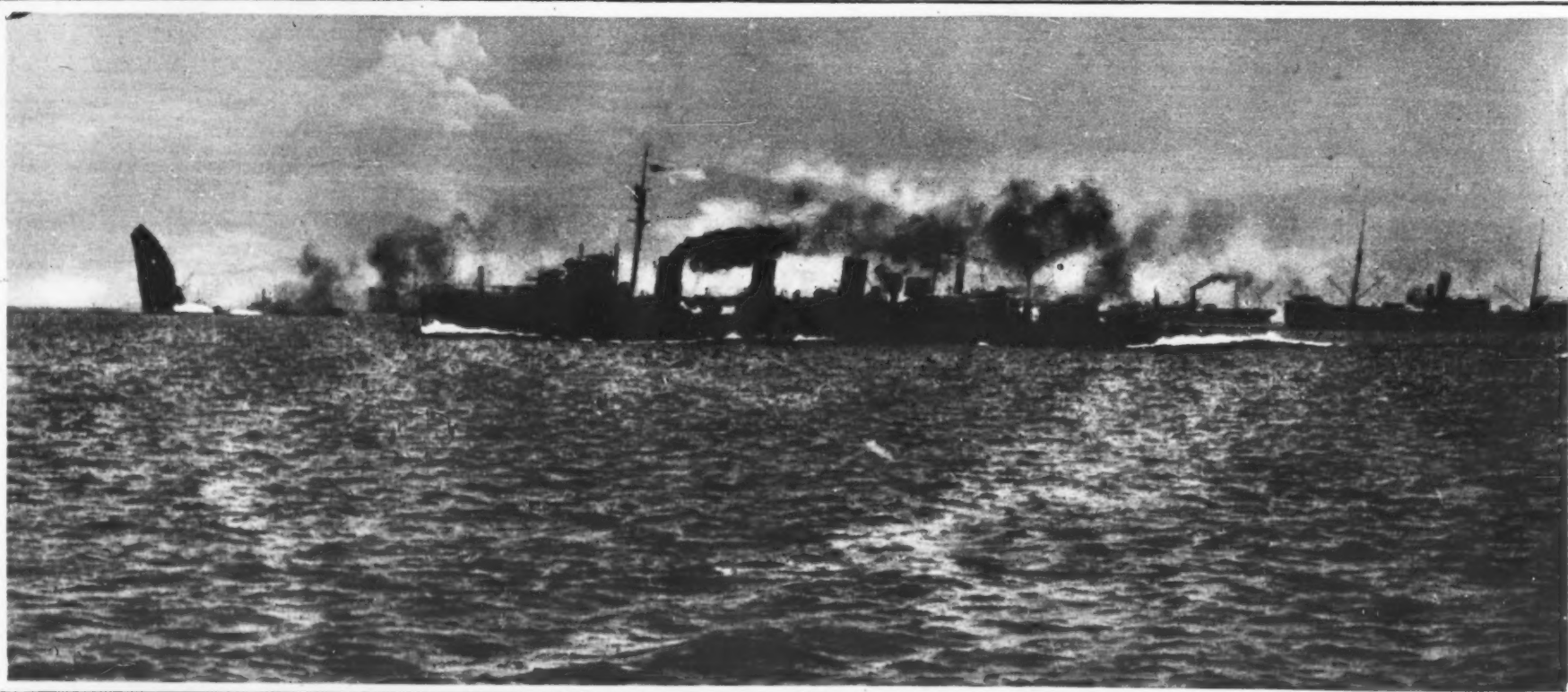
## LAST PHASE OF OCEAN TRAGEDY.

The merchant ship seen at the top of the page careening is here disappearing beneath the surface. All these pictures were taken by German submarine commanders, developed at Bruges, and copies kept by the photographer at great personal risk.



## CARGO SHIP TAKING THE FINAL PLUNGE.

A big allied freighter is sinking stern foremost while a German submarine commander is taking a picture of the scene with which to adorn his log book and demonstrate his efficiency.



## LOSS OF A BRITISH TRANSPORT FROM SUBMARINE ATTACK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The transport at the extreme left is shown with its stern high in the air in an almost vertical position as it plunges below. It was attacked while under guard of a convoy, and the protecting vessels, which in this case were outwitted, are seen hastening at full speed to the rescue in order to save as many as possible of the crew and to avenge the attack.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# Camouflage That Bewildered and Deceived Germans

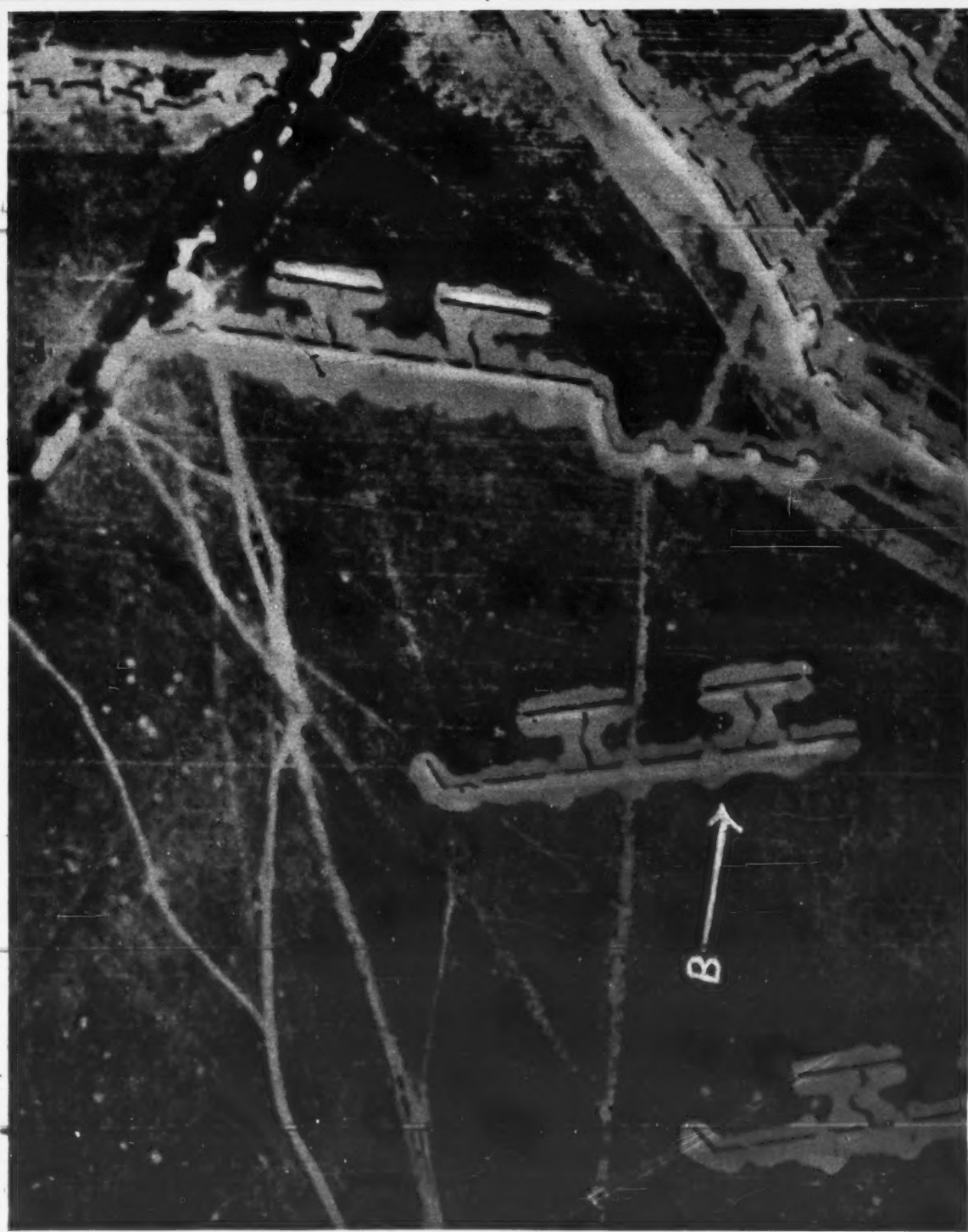


DUMMY PATHS  
THAT HID ALLIED  
BATTERY POSI-  
TIONS.



GUN POSITION  
CAMOUFLAGED  
BY PRETENDED  
PATH.

THE art of camouflage has been developed to an amazing extent during the war. Results were obtained that a short time ago would have been deemed incredible. Both on land and sea thousands of lives have been saved and incalculable advantages have been gained by the skill of allied artists in deceiving enemy observers. The pictures at the top of the page are an excellent illustration of one of the methods by which gun positions were hidden from the prying eyes of hostile aviators. A photograph taken from an airplane would show a path apparently unbroken. The fact that at one point the path rose gradually and then fell away on the other side would not be noticeable from above. Yet at this highest point, as can be seen from the second picture, there was a formidable gun location, from which at the desired moment a series of shells could be sent hurtling into the enemy lines.



BATTERY EMPLACEMENTS THAT FROM ABOVE LOOK LIKE AIRPLANES.

A still more mystifying example of camouflage is shown in the picture at the left. The battery positions are hidden by what seem to be airplanes. To an aviator from above it would seem that there was here a flock of airplanes, and he would dismiss them from consideration, as it would be useless to direct gunfire against them when they could so easily fly away.

But these are only a few of the devices employed to mislead the enemy. Roads were covered with canvas on which shrubs and grass seemed to be growing. What seemed to be dead horses lying in a field were cloth and bamboo constructions in which snipers were concealed. A shattered frame roof over an apparently ruined house concealed a formidable concrete observation post. Tree climbers were arrayed in striped suits that blended so perfectly with the bark of the tree that the presence of the men could not be detected. Nature was so cunningly imitated by art that the deception was complete.



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Ray I. Booth,  
Greenville, Mich.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Benjamin A. Green,  
Danville, Va.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Joseph Whinnie,  
Pitco, Penn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Eugene W. Everett,  
Norridgenock, Maine,  
Died of Wounds.



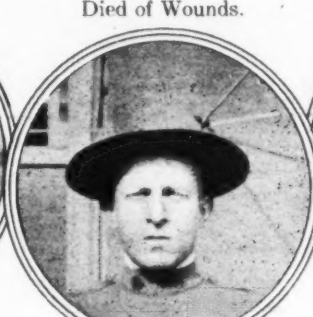
Private James A. Mathieson,  
Bridgetown, Canada,  
Killed in Action.



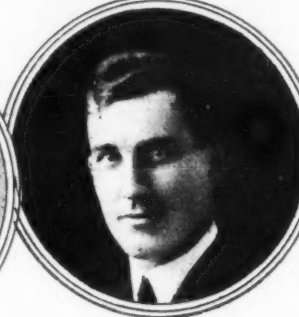
Sergt. Frank E. Robertshaw,  
Rochester, N. Y.,  
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Albert Temples,  
Batesburg, S. C.,  
Died of Wounds.



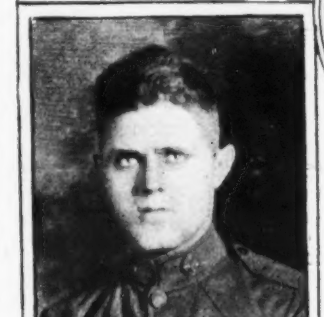
Sergt. John Turner,  
Lancaster, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Corporal James J. Mylon,  
Detroit, Mich.,  
Died of Wounds.



Sergt. Roy C. Neathery,  
Devils Lake, N. D.,  
Killed in Action.



Private John P. Fromm,  
Suffern, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Henry B. Smith,  
Upper Montclair, N. J.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Wm. Fred. Caldwell,  
Wilkesburg, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Herbert G. Cobb,  
Woodfords, Maine,  
Killed in Action.



Private Floyd Brisco,  
Cleveland, Ohio,  
Killed in Action.



Private Wm. C. Armstrong,  
Alva, Okla.,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. Henry C. Kastenhuber,  
Ithaca, N. Y.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Daniel O. Spencer,  
Cheraw, S. C.,  
Killed in Action.



Corporal Charles Lintner,  
Bethlehem, Penn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Glenn S. Simonson,  
Wautoma, Wis.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. J. E. Cantwell,  
New Haven, Conn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Daniel R. Root,  
Seattle, Wash.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Joseph P. Byrne,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



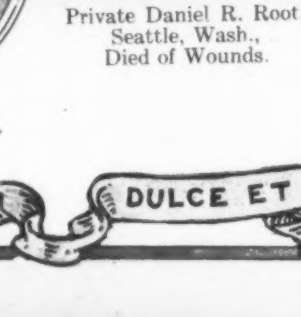
Private Lorne N. Gustafson,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. John J. McKenzie,  
Jersey City, N. J.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Frank G. Flood,  
Battle Creek, Neb.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Medos Nelson,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.

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It is the big drama of the girl who stands on the curb, waiting---scanning eagerly the faces of the marching men, searching for one face, the face of the man who must hear what happened while he was away; who must hear of her battles and judge.

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Now Showing at All Good Theatres



# Why My Memory Rarely Fails Me

and how the secret of a good memory may be learned in a single evening

By DAVID M. ROTH

NOTE: When I asked Mr. Roth to tell in his own words, for nation wide publication, the remarkable story of the development of his system for the cure of bad memories, I found him reluctant to talk about himself in cold print. When I reminded him that he could do no finer service than to share his story with others—just as he is sharing his method for obtaining a better memory with thousands who are studying his famous Memory Course—he cordially agreed to my proposal. And here is his story. —President Independent Corporation.



DAVID M. ROTH

FIFTY members of the Rotary Club were seated in the banquet hall of the Hotel McAlpin in New York. I was introduced to each member in turn, and each gave me his telephone number and told me his occupation. An hour later, after they had changed seats while my back was turned to them, I called each man by name, gave his telephone number and named his occupation, without a single error.

The following evening, in the office of a large business institution, I asked the president of the concern to write down fifty words, numbers and names, and to number each item. An hour later I called out each item, and gave the number opposite which it had been written.

At another time I glanced at the license numbers of a hundred and five automobiles which passed. These numbers were written down by witnesses, in the order in which the cars passed. Later I called each number correctly and gave the order in which the numbers went by.

From Seattle to New York I have appeared before salesmen's meetings, conventions, and Rotary Clubs giving demonstrations of my memory. I have met over 10,000 people in my travels. Yet I am quite sure I can call nearly every one of these men and women by name the instant I meet them, ask most of them how the lumber business is or the shoe business or whatever business they were in when I was first introduced to them.

People wonder at these memory feats. Hundred have asked me how I can store so many facts, figures, and faces in my mind, and recall them at will. And they are even more mystified when I explain that my memory used to be so poor I would forget a man's name twenty seconds after I met him! In fact that was what led me to investigate and study the cause of poor memory and the remedy. For years I had read books on psychology, mental culture, memory and other subjects. All of these books were good, but none of them was definite or easy enough. So I labored until I found out *what it was* that enabled me to remember some things while I forgot others. Finally I worked out a system that made my memory practically infallible.

I explained my system to a number of friends and they could hardly believe it possible. But some of them tried my method and invariably they told me they had doubled their memory power in a week. They got the method the first evening and then developed it as far as they cared to go.

The principles which I had formulated in improving my own memory were so sim-

ple and so easy to apply that I decided to give my method to the world.

At first I taught my memory system in person. My classes, in Rotary Clubs, banks, department stores, railway offices, manufacturing plants and every kind of business institution grew amazingly in size and number. Memory teaching became my sole profession, and a wonderful experience it has been all the way from Seattle to New York City.

I soon realized that I could never hope to serve more than a small fraction of those who needed my memory system and were eager to take it up unless I put into it a home-study course which people could acquire without personal instruction.

The Independent Corporation, whose President, Mr. Karl V. S. Howland, has become interested in my work as a member of my Rotary Club class in New York, saw the large possibilities of my Course as an element in their broad program for personal efficiency and self-improvement.

So it was my pleasure to join forces with this great publishing house, and the Roth Memory Course, in seven simple lessons, was offered to the public at a price of \$5 (correspondence courses having been sold hitherto at anywhere from \$20 to \$100).

No money in advance was to be asked, the idea being that the Course must sell itself purely on its merits.

As you have doubtless observed, an extensive advertising campaign was launched by my publishers with full page announcements in all the leading periodicals of the country and in many leading newspapers.

This campaign has continued without a let-up and with ever growing momentum.

From the very start this advertising became successful. The idea spread. Orders came in from everywhere. Edition after edition of the lessons was printed and still thousands of orders could not be filled.

The promise was made that the Course would improve any man's or woman's memory in one evening. And it did! Letters of praise began to pour in almost as fast as the lessons were shipped—and have kept up ever since in a veritable flood.

For example, Major E. B. Craft, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, New York wrote:

"Last evening was the first opportunity I had to study the course, and in one sitting I succeeded in learning the list of 100 words forward and backward, and to say that I am delighted with the method is putting it very mildly. I feel already that I am more than repaid in the real value and enjoyment that I have got out of the first lesson."

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonyne, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York.

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

McManus didn't put it a bit too strong.

And here is just a quotation from H. O. (Multigraph) Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Co., Ltd., in Montreal:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory in a week and have a good memory in six months."

Then there is the amazing experience of Victor Jones, who increased his business \$100,000 in six months. And there are hundreds and thousands of others who have studied the Course and who have secured greater benefit from it than they dreamed possible.

Perhaps the main reason why my method is so successful is because it is so ridiculously simple. You get the method of obtaining an infallible Memory in one evening—in the very first lesson. Then you develop your memory to any point you desire through the other six

lessons. There are only seven lessons in all. Yet the method is so thorough that your memory becomes your obedient slave forever. And instead of being hard work, it is as fascinating as a game. I have received letters from people who say the whole family gathers round the table for each lesson!

Men and women from coast to coast have thanked me for having made it so easy for them to acquire an infallible memory. As one man said:

"Memory and good judgment go hand in hand. Our judgment is simply the conclusions we draw from our experience, and our experience is only the sum total of what we remember. I now store away in my mind every valuable fact that relates to my business, whether it is something I hear or read, and when the proper time comes I recall all the facts I need. Before I studied the Roth Course it took me three times as long to gain experience simply because I forgot so many facts."

And how true that is! We say of elderly men that their judgment is "ripe." The reason it is ripe is because they have accumulated greater experience. But if we remember all the important facts we can have a ripened judgment 15 or 20 or 30 years sooner!

Thousands of sales have been lost because the salesman forgot some selling point that would have closed the order. Many men when they are called upon to speak fail to put over their message or to make a good impression because they are unable to remember just what they wanted to say.

Many decisions involving thousands of dollars have been made unwisely because the man responsible didn't remember all the facts bearing on the situation, and thus used poor judgment. In fact, there is not a day but that the average business man forgets to do from one to a dozen things that would have increased his profits. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words, "I forgot."

My pupils are gracious enough to say that nothing will make that fatal phrase obsolete so quickly as the memory system it has been my good fortune to evolve.

Mr. Roth has told his story. It now remains for you to turn it into dividends. This will happen, we are sure, if you will spend the fraction of time it requires to send for his complete Course on absolute approval.

After a few hours spent with the Roth Memory Course the fear as well as the tragedy of forgetting should be largely eliminated. You will obtain a fascinating new sense of confidence and power.

Not only that, but you will have a sense of freedom that you never felt before. You will be freed of the memorandum pad, the notebook, and other artificial helps to which most of us are slaves.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now.

## FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

### Independent Corporation

Publishers of The Independent Weekly

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Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

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Mid-Week—4-3-19